The Pyongyang Times

No. 8 (206) MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1969 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Premier KIM IL SUNG

Sends Telegram of Greetings to President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

In Connection with Establishing Diplomatic Relations of Ambassadorial Level between Our Country and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram of greetings to Francisco Macias Nguema, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, in connection with establishing diplomatic relations of ambassadorial level between our country and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Follows the telegram:

Santa Isabel

Your Excellency FRANCISCO MACIAS NGUEMA,
President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

I am very glad of establishing diplomatic relations of ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

The recent establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries constitutes a good contribution to developing onto a new stage the relations of friendship and co-operation formed between the peoples of our two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to strengthening the unity of the Asian and African peoples.

The Korean people will actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Equatorial Guinean people for opposing imperialism and colonialism, defending national dignity and consolidating their country's independence, and always remain their close friend.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express thanks for cordial hospitality accorded by your Government to the friendship delegation of our country and heartily wish Your Excellency fresh success in your lofty work for the prosperity and development of your country.

KIM IL SUNG,
Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, February 12, 1969

Premier KIM IL SUNG

Receives Telegram from South Yemeni President

Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Qahtan Muhammad Al Shaabi, President of the People's Republic of South Yemen, which expressed thanks to the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their aid to the South Yemeni people.

The telegram reads in full:

Pyongyang

Your Excellency KIM IL SUNG

Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The People's Republic of South Yemen has received with greater pleasure the first shipment of aid goods from the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I extend thanks to you, in my own name and in the name of the people and Government of the People's Republic of South Yemen, for your aid to our people and assure you that the bonds of friendship and co-operation between our two countries will develop consistently in conformity with the interests of our friendly peoples who are fighting continuously against colonialism, world imperialism and reactionaries and against the exploitation of men by men.

I wish you good health, happiness and success and hope that the people of your country fighting under your revolutionary leadership will achieve victory, progress and prosperity.

QAHTAN MUHAMMAD AL SHAABI,
President of the People's Republic of South Yemen

Aden, January 18, 1969

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram of greetings from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Ne Win**, Premier of the Revolutionary Government of the Union of Burma, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the 21st anniversary of the independence of Burma.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of greetings with **Mohammed Ayub Khan**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the occasion of the New Year 1969.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent replies to congratulatory cards addressed by **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, and **Albert-Bernard Bongo**, President of the Republic of Gabon, on the occasion of the New Year 1969.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Indira Gandhi**, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, on the founding anniversary of the Republic of India.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Dudley Senanayake**, Prime Minister of the Government of Ceylon, on the occasion of the independence day of Ceylon.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **El Sayed Rashid Karamy** on his appointment as Prime Minister of the Republic of Lebanon.

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D.P.R.K. Friendship Delegation Conveys

Personal Letter of Comrade KIM IL SUNG to President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Diplomatic Relations of Ambassadorial Level Established Between the D.P.R.K. and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

According to a report from Santa Isabel, a friendship delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Li Man Sok, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Congo (B), visited the Republic of Equatorial Guinea from January 27 to February 1.

During its stay in that country our delegation paid a call on President Francisco Macias Nguema.

On the occasion the delegation leader conveyed a personal letter from Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to President Francisco Macias Nguema, and the question was discussed on establishing the diplomatic relations of ambassadorial level between the two countries.

While in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea the delegation leader also had a talk with Acting Foreign Minister Agustin Granje Molay and discussed a question on establishing the diplomatic relations of ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

After the talk, an agreement was reached on establishing the diplomatic relations of ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and a communique concerning it was signed on January 30 in Santa Isabel.

The communique was signed respectively by the delegation leader Li Man Sok on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by Acting Foreign Minister Agustin Granje Molay on behalf of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

The establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea constitutes a great contribution to developing onto a new stage the relations of friendship and co-operation formed between the peoples of the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to strengthening the unity of the Asian and African peoples.

(KCNA)

We Will Knock down U.S. Imperialism and Its Stooges Pak Jung Hi Clique and Surely Unify the Country

Memorial Service for the Late Comrade Choi Yong Do, Chairman of South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party of South Korea, Held Solemnly

A memorial service for the late Comrade Choi Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, was solemnly held in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on the evening of February 12.

Hung on the background of the platform was a portrait framed with a black ribbon of the late Comrade Choi Yong Do, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot who remained singleheartedly and infinitely faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, till the last moment of his life, and fought staunchly for the South Korean revolution and the independent unification of the fatherland. Lying beneath it were a shining Gold Star Medal of the Hero of the D.P.R.K. and the Order of National Flag First Class showing his brilliant life and the immortal feats he performed for the revolution.

A wreath sent in joint name by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic and wreaths sent from various political parties and public organisations and the institutions of higher learning in homage to the late Comrade Choi Yong Do were placed on the platform.

Also placed there was a wreath sent by the diplomatic corps in our country in homage to the late comrade.

Attending the memorial service which was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre were a large number of working people who are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and functionaries of

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AMONG THE PEOPLE

We Cannot Lay Down Our Arms As Long As There Is The Enemy On This Soil

Kim Dae Hong

(Continued from our previous issue No.7)

One day in November 1948.

Marshal Kim Il Sung paid a visit to our garrison position on the 38th parallel.

He carefully inspected the combat readiness, outpost activities and living conditions of the 45 mm. gun battery directly under the unit and all the units nearby. He said: "You are quite a veteran army now... That will do, but you have no ground to content yourselves. You should keep guarding your posts vigilantly and learn and steel yourselves."

Even in the difficult days right after liberation he had taught us that we should build the people's armed forces and took all measures for it, and would visit the units to see our living conditions and set the orientation in our education and training and the ways and means for them and thus brought us up. We were boundlessly moved to see that he was so happy over the healthy growth of our people's armed forces now.

That day Marshal Kim Il Sung looked around the unit and had a conversation with the entire commanding officers of the third battalion.

He first asked them to let him know difficulties if they had any in their life. But all the officers answered they had none.

In fact, we had no more things to be solved, for he had visited us regularly since the training centre was founded and untied all problems down to trifles with a fatherly care.

"Don't say just 'no.' Keep nothing from me," he said this over again.

It was a long while before a platoon leader rose to his feet. He told the Marshal that his men were feeling some inconveniences for the lack of needles. When he spoke, his face blushed as he was afraid he had told him quite a trifling matter.

"Needles? Right. You've a right suggestion there. At a glance, it may seem a little thing but it's a big question in fact. You should know that you can be good commanders only when you pay deep attention to the life of soldiers down to such trifles and solve them in good time. Well, don't hesitate. Speak it out. It doesn't matter if it is more trifling thing." The Marshal said jotting something in his manual, and asked again:

"Speak what else out."

He called out one by one the company commanders and platoon leaders and asked them by turns if he hadn't any difficulties.

Marshal Kim Il Sung made his comment on the situation of the unit, the order of battle of some units and corrected the style of work of some officers, and stressed on improving the art of leadership of every commander. Then he inquired the chief army surgeon about the treatment of the sick and particularly about the preventive measures.

At that time, in this area where the unit was wells situated in inconvenient places and lacked sanitation.

Deeply worried about this matter he instructed us officers to lay pipes to draw good drinking water from some other place. He asked us if we had pipes.

The officers told him that they could not get pipes though they had tried to find them.

The Marshal said: "Where have you been to get them? Why can't you get things like that in the present conditions?" He asked us where we had tried to get pipes, and said:

"You must have taken much trouble but you've wasted much time and labour energy by going to wrong places for the right place.

"If you come across such bottleneck, take it to the Party from now on. Then you will get a solution. How do you think? Do you understand what I mean?" The Marshal said looking at the comrades in the front row.

A platoon leader rose from his seat.

"May I ask a question, Comrade Premier?"

"Go ahead."

We all turned our eyes upon the questioner.

"Does the Party have such things?"

His unexpected question embarrassed us all extremely. But the Marshal told him kindly with a smile.

"You're right. The Party is not an economic organ, much less a warehouse. So, it hasn't got such things. But you must know that if you go to the Party and inform it of your bottleneck it will guide and help you to find a solution. Why is it so? You'll know why easily if you can explain whose army we are... The Party is the General Staff of our revolution and our People's Army is its armed forces."

Marshal Kim Il Sung told us in plain terms that the People's Army had been organized by the Party and was its revolutionary armed forces defending the interests of the Korean people and the gains of revolution.

All the faces of the officers who were listening to his words shone with boundless respect and gratitude for the Leader who brought them up and led them to victory.

Marshal Kim Il Sung concluded his conversation with these words:

"... Under Japanese imperialist rule our country had no national industry to speak of. Ours were very backward industries, if any. Agriculture was rather primitive. What's worse, at the time of our liberation the Japanese imperialists destroyed and burnt down everything wantonly before they fled. How was the situation then? You probably know it better than I do. Everything was a ruin in the truest sense of the word.

"Peasants were happy when land was distributed to them, but they had few farm implements. And you volunteered to defend the country but you had to build your units and get training in poor clothes, eating the stinking rice you had digged out of the warehouses to which the Japanese imperialists had set fire and into which they had thrown sand when fleeing. How did we feel at that time?

"But what a change has taken place in our life, only two years later! We have laid the foundations for a full-fledged independent country and came to have a proud army of the people. Who wouldn't be happy over the im-

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TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exchanged telegrams of greetings with **Yehia Hamuda,** Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on the occasion of the New Year 1969.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams of greetings from the organisations of national liberation struggle of many countries on the occasion of the New Year 1969.

The telegram of greetings sent by **Andreas Jet Shifanga,** representative of the Southwest African People's Organization in Cairo, paid high respect to Comrade Kim Il Sung in the name of the Namibian people who are fighting under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization against the fascist rule of imperialism and stated:

Your Excellency has made a great contribution to the anti-U.S. struggle of not only the entire 40 million Korean people who are enjoying the vigorous and personal leadership of Your Excellency but all the oppressed peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism.

We sincerely wish Your Excellency a long life and good health and hope the Korean people will enjoy prosperity, revolutionary glory and happiness, who set an example by achieving brilliant successes under the wise and correct leadership of Your Excellency in the struggle against the machinations of war provocation of the U.S. imperialists who were dealt a due punishment in the incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo."

We wish the entire Korean people under your powerful leadership more brilliant success in the anti-imperialist common struggle and happiness in the New Year.

The telegram of greetings sent by **Stepon Paridenyarnwa,** representative of the African People's Union of Zimbabwe in Dar-es-Salaam, wished a happy, splendid and prosperous New Year to Comrade Kim Il Sung who is fighting against the U.S. imperialists, for the unification of the country and expressed the hope that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe will be further strengthened.

The telegram sent by the **Supreme Command of the Liberation People's Front of the Occupied Arabs Gulf** extended the warmest congratulations and greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great Korean people who enjoy his wise and revolutionary leadership and wished them new success in the anti-imperialist struggle, and continued:

The people of the occupied Arabs Gulf and the Korean people are closely linked with each other by the strategy of anti-imperialist struggle and the revolutionary strategy of anti-U.S. struggle on limbing the U.S. imperialists through armed struggle set forth by you. We will direct our main efforts to the implementation of the strategy.

We will further strengthen and develop our militant ties by strengthening everywhere all struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America including the peoples of occupied Arabs Gulf and the Korean people and turning directly the spearhead of powerful attack to the hearts of the U.S.-British imperialist aggressors.

We wish you accept our most heartfelt thanks and respect.

The telegram of greetings sent by **Victor El Maekino,** representative of the Pan-African Congress of Azania in Cairo, pointed out:

The exploits in fight performed in the past by the Korean people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are a clear proof of Your Excellency's sagacious leadership.

You have reared the Korean people into a militant nation who defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and built up a powerful socialist state with Your Excellency's outstanding theory in which Marxism-Leninism is applied on the basis of *Juche.*

We are convinced that you will make success in your work for promoting socialist construction in the New Year, too.

Before Your Excellency Kim Il Sung, all reactionaries are trembling. U.S. imperialism is doomed to ruin.

Educational Aid Fund and Stipend Remitted Again

for Children of Compatriots in Japan

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, again entrusted the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send educational aid fund and stipend to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan for the democratic, national education of children of compatriots in Japan.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the instance of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, recently sent 299,754,000 yen in Japanese currency to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

The remittance of huge educational aid fund and stipend is one more expression of the love, higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea, of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and his deep solicitude for the children of compatriots in Japan.

Thanks to the wise leadership and warm kindred care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the compatriots in Japan are living with high pride of being the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and are splendidly enforcing democratic, national education for their children though they are in the land of Japan far away across the sea.

Under the constant solicitude of the Party and the Government and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the compatriots in Japan have received a total of over 7,616,269,000 yen in Japanese currency as educational aid fund and stipend on 30 occasions including the recent remittance.

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provement of our people's livelihood?

"Everybody says our Party's lines and policies had been correct. The national economic plan has been fulfilled and the workers build one factory after another, and trains are carrying plenty of goods. Those who had been odd-job men under the Japanese imperialists have now become technicians today and those who had worked as stokers have turned into engine drivers now.

"The Hungnam People's Factory, the Nampo Refinery, the Songrim Iron Works, the Songjin Steel Works, the Pyongyang Textile Mill, and the Supung Hydropower Station which are famous not only in Asia but throughout the world, are at work day and night.

"Our people's armed forces must defend all this against the invasion of the internal and external enemies.

"The traitorous Syngman Rhee clique today are resorting to all sorts of sinister plots to wrest the revolutionary gains from us. But what you must bear in mind is the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are wirepulling Syngman Rhee behind the scene. Syngman Rhee is harping on the tune of the Yankee devils. We must foil the sinister designs of the U.S. imperialist invaders and cut off their tentacles of aggression.

"Only then the prop of reaction will be crushed, the 38th parallel be torn down and the unification of the fatherland will be achieved.

"You must defend the country and people with vigilance overcoming hardships. Defend your posts firmly in a strained and mobilized posture so as to repel the enemy no matter when and where he may invade.

"The imperialists do not desist from playing with fire before they bite the dust. You must therefore heighten vigilance more than ever before and improve your combat technique still further. We can never lay down our arms but must hold them more firmly until the enemy perishes.

"Everybody should always be prepared ideologically and materially and have militant stamina at all times so that he can fulfil his duty by himself and smite the enemy coming his way.

"Every soldier must realize clearly that only when he skillfully checks the enemy standing in his way and smashes him completely and guards his post firmly can each squad, platoon and company be strengthened and, further, the entire People's Army be reinforced.

"Our defending our posts and carrying out the Korean revolution successfully means reinforcing the eastern outpost of the world's socialist camp and encouraging the people who have risen in the national-liberation struggle in the colonies.

"You should exert more efforts to arm yourselves firmly with this idea...."

The Marshal went on to make the following remarks on the necessity of acquiring national pride in carrying out revolutionary tasks, conviction of justness of our cause and confidence in victory:

"... The imperialists are ridiculous enough to think that they can again commit aggression in Korea at will today as they could do so in the past.

"But our people of today is not the Koreans in the days of Li Dynasty. Our people fought unyieldingly under Japanese imperialist tyranny and emerged victorious, and, especially, after liberation, they carried out the democratic reforms and built the economy to lay foundations for sovereignty and independence. And they are firmly convinced of their capability to solve their own problems for themselves. Why had Korea been swallowed up by Japanese imperialism in the past? Because we Koreans lacked national pride and self-confidence and were weak before.

"What is most important is that we must always have the conviction of sure victory. Without this conviction we cannot endure difficulties in struggle. When we were carrying out guerilla warfare the Japanese imperialists conducted false propaganda and even spread leaflets against us:

"'A non-aggression pact has been concluded between the Soviet Union and Japan. The Japanese army keeps winning victory in China. Japan has become the master of the Greater East Asia. And how can you prevail over Japan, without anything to eat in mountains? You are like a drop of water in the ocean. Surrender quickly. Those who submit will have decent posts.'

"The Japanese imperialists bragged in such a manner but we believed in the justness of our cause and fought valiantly to the last, with the conviction of sure victory. But those who were deceived by the Japanese imperialists and lost the conviction of sure victory wavered and betrayed halfway.

"Some people deserted us just one month before the August 15 liberation and brought ruin to themselves. They said: 'We shall be starved to death if we continue to follow the guerillas. How can we defeat Japan when we can hardly get immediate food and clothes? How is it possible for Korea to beat Japan and win independence when she is swallowing up such a big country as China? I don't like the Japanese scoundrels but I can't follow the guerillas any more.'

"What does this mean?

"This means that you can have a correct foresight of victory in the revolution and fight to the last only when you are convinced of the justness of our cause and have confidence in sure victory. Our entire officers and men of the People's Army should arm themselves firmly with Marxist-Leninist ideas and have a correct foresight of the victory of the revolution and cultivate their capability to beat the enemy out. You comrades should improve combat technique steadily and have a good understanding of the superiority of the people's armed forces and display it still more.

"The People's Army is fundamentally different from a capitalist army. Our officers and men have only different duties but their aim in the revolution is the same. They are all sons and daughters of the working people. They have the same goal of building society free from exploitation and are identical in their thought that they are fighting for the good of the people — their parents and brothers. Herein lie the superiority of the people's armed forces and the source of their strength. As I have always said, we must not try to establish discipline by scolding and beating our men as the Japanese army did. You must teach and help your men before they commit errors. Then no one lags behind and causes trouble. I also had my men and fought together in the days of the guerilla warfare. As we respected and loved each other and helped each other none of them would be inclined for a moment to part with from each other. That's why we could fight on together for 15 years in those arduous days. We were powerful as we were united by this revolutionary comradeship...."

The words of Marshal Kim Il Sung moved and inspired the entire attendants boundlessly, and each word of his became the source of our strength and the guide to our action.

We made a very firm resolve to bring about new innovation and improvement in our activities, true to his teachings.

His earnest teachings and solicitude thus became the bones and flesh of all officers and men of our People's Army, became our ever-victorious strength and wisdom. Hence, our People's Army which founded personally by Marshal Kim Il Sung and brought up in his bosom inflicted an irretrievable defeat to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the troops of their satellite countries during the Fatherland Liberation War and forced them to kneel down before the Korean people.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors still occupy the southern half of our country and perpetrate incessant manoeuvrings to provoke a new war. In this situation, the entire officers and men of the People's Army are doing all they can to implement the line of turning the entire army into an army of cadres and of modernizing the whole army set forth by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, always keeping deep in their minds his teachings: **"...We cannot lay down our arms as long as there is the enemy on this soil. We must hold our arms firmer while there remains the enemy in this land."**

Our People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our Party, is full of revolutionary determination to be wholeheartedly loyal to Marshal Kim Il Sung, under any circumstances, share life and death and sweets and bitters with the Leader, firmly defend our socialist fatherland and the gains of revolution, liberate the southern half and unify the country. It has grown and strengthened into an army of cadres each being a match for a hundred who can cope with any modern warfare, and is reliably safeguarding the outpost of the fatherland, the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

Invincible is the Korean People's Army enjoying the wise leadership and personal guidance of the great Leader and the love and support of the entire people.

The End

D.P.R.K. Government Resolutely Denounce the Criminal Acts of the Reactionary Sato Clique

Who Are Ceaselessly Committing Brutal Murderous Atrocities Against Korean Citizens in Japan

A spokesman of Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on February 9 a statement resolutely demouncing the criminal acts of the Japanese militarists who are ceaselessly committing brutal murderous atrocities against Korean citizens in Japan in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people.

The statement reads as follows:

Statement of Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Japanese militarists are ceaselessly committing brutal murderous atrocities against Korean citizens in Japan in defiance of the repeated warnings of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and the Korean people.

Noting that entering the New Year, cases of murdering Korean citizens in Japan have already taken place on many occasions at the instigation of the reactionary Japanese authorities.

On January 8, Japanese hooligans stabbed a Korean compatriot Cha Yong Su with a knife, sending him to the ground and drove a car over him at random and killed him in cold blood in Katsushika district, Tokyo Metropolis.

On January 10, a scoundrel named Kawabe brought down an ax on the head of compatriot Rim Sok Gi who was sleeping in his house and killed him in Itabashi district, Tokyo Metropolis.

On January 25, a Japanese hooligan beat to death Korean compatriot Cha Gi Jun with a club in Arai city, Niigata Prefecture.

On January 26, Japanese ruffians committed the outrage of beating up and seriously injuring compatriot Baek Jae Man and destroying articles in his shop in Tokyo Metropolis.

The unending injury and murder atrocities against Korean citizens in Japan clearly show that the reactionary Sato clique of Japan, in pursuance of their political aim of antagonizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and suppressing and stamping out the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, are vindicating these criminal acts overtly and covertly and encouraging them more and more by all means, the statement emphasized.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can not tolerate the reactionary Sato clique continuing to trample underfoot the elementary human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, subjecting them to national persecution and suppression and infringing upon their democratic, national rights, and resolutely denounces this.

The Japanese authorities are under the inescapable obligation to protect the Korean citizens in Japan by law and ensure them all legal rights as due foreigners.

Both from the historical point of view and in the light of international law, the Japanese government can never shirk this obligation.

The reactionary Sato clique's intensification of persecution and suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan by all means today is closely connected with their scheme to speed up their reinvasion of South Korea in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and to whip up the militarist ideas and accelerate fascistization in Japan.

But this, in the final analysis, is the road digging their own grave.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people once again strongly hold that the Japanese government must put an immediate end to violence, injury and murder and all sorts of acts of national suppression against the Korean citizens in Japan, severely punish all the criminals who committed violence, injury and murder and promptly take appropriate measures against the recurrence of such atrocities.

Pyongyang, February 9, 1969

Oil painting "The beloved Premier among farmers in Chongsan-ri village"

Along the Road to Collective Farming

Story of a Co-operative Farm

People call the change in Ripsok village an "earth-shaking change" brought about by our beloved Premier.

Even in the days before co-operativization, the farmers worked hard on the arid land but they were rewarded with poor harvest: an average of no more than 800 kg of rice per *jongbo*.

But today the land is covered with a network of irrigation canals fed from the Pyongnam Irrigation System, free from drought for ever. People use tractors, lorries, and other various modern farm implements and weed-killers in their farming. Last year this farm gathered in 6.5 tons of grain per *jongbo* and each household earned more than 6 tons of grain on an average. The village has been turned into a rich, socialist and cultured village where people enjoy a decent life envying no former great landowner.

This change in our socialist countryside owes to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his boundless solicitude and warm concern for our peasants. He has led our peasants along the line of co-operativization and illumined the bright road for our countryside to take in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

* * *

At the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee held in August 1953 right after the victorious three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War fought against the U.S. imperialists, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, clarified the basic direction of the rehabilitation and development for the rural economy:

"To speedily rehabilitate devastated agriculture and further advance its productive forces, we should gradually co-operativize private peasant farming."

The line of co-operativization set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung got unanimous support from the peasants in Ryul-ri village, South Pyong-an Province, too.

Through their experience in life the farmers were well aware that victory and glory and happiness were in store for them only when they followed the path indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung who defeated brigandish Japanese imperialism and brought about the liberation of the fatherland, and after liberation, enforced the land reform and took all measures for the development of agriculture.

That is why they saw the bright future in the road of co-operativization opened by the Leader.

It is not for nothing that woman Li So Jo actively supported the line.

Her family had led a bitter life as tenant farmers for generations.

After liberation she was given over 3,000 *pyong* of land thanks to the land reform. She tilled her own land for the first time in her life and enjoyed a worthy life. Life got better as the days went by.

But during the war the U.S. imperialists who occupied temporarily the northern half of the Republic killed her husband who was the chairman of the *ri* committee of the Peasants' Union.

The blood-thirsty U.S. imperialist beasts not only killed villagers, but they took away even grain seeds and draft cattle.

She had four children. It was too difficult for her to do farming alone. The villagers were more or less in the same situation.

It was around this time that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung encouraged the peasants to organise labour-exchange team and oxen-sharing team—new bud of co-operativization—to pool their strength in farming. A labour-exchange team was formed with Li So Jo of the family of patriotic martyr, Choi Jong Hi of the family of the war dead and Choi Son Ok of the family of servicemen of the People's Army as central figures.

Drawn into the labour-exchange team and oxen-sharing team were also the middle peasants including Li Chang Bok who became better-off thanks to the land reform after liberation.

In this way they formed the labour-exchange team and oxen-sharing team with more than 20 households. From their experience of two years' farming since then they fully realized the advantages of co-operative labour.

That was why they were the first to organize a co-operative when the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of agricultural co-operativization.

In October 1954, they formed the agricultural co-operative, they adopted the highest, third form in which the land and production tools were commonly owned and distribution was made according to the work done.

According to the Standard Rules of Agricultural Co-operatives, it was decided that due compensation was to be made for those who pooled their draft cattle and farm implements.

All worked for the co-operative with one will. But their living was still in difficult condition. Everything was needed—seed, food grain and farm implements.

Around this time, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always shows deep care for the life of the peasants took a solicitous measure to loan out seed and food grain to agricultural co-operatives and give them state bank loans so that they could buy farm implements and draft animals.

Thanks to the warm solicitude of the Leader the seed and food grain in short supply were solved at Ryul-ri, too, and three draft cattle were bought with state loans.

The conditions right after the war were very hard, unlike today when the solid foundations of an independent national economy have been laid. We counted every piece of brick and every sack of cement in restoring the war-torn factories. But the fatherly Leader directed such unsparing care to them under such hard conditions. The peasants did their best to return the mountain-high benevolence shown to them.

They began cutting irrigation canals and digging wells, bringing the dry land under irrigation. Thus they did farming with irrigation water for the first time in their history.

After the co-operative was formed, they harvested 4 tons of rice per *jongbo* from the field which formerly had only yielded 700 to 800 kg per *jongbo*.

Some middle peasants who wavered in the early days of co-operativization came to realize the advantage of co-operative farming through practice and volunteered to join the co-operative.

The co-operative embraced 20 households in the first year and 40 households in the second year and all the peasants of the village, with the exception of a few rich peasants, joined the co-operative in the third year.

With the expansion and strengthening of the agricultural co-operative, the position of the rich peasants of the village, too, changed.

With the solution of the question of poor peasants the rich peasants found it difficult to secure labour with money and grain and had to do their farming by themselves.

Meanwhile, in the course of management of the collective economy the agricultural co-operative gained experience and has been consolidated. This exerted great influence on a handful of rich peasants still remaining private farmers.

It happened one day. Elderly man Li Sun Jin went out to his paddy field.

To his surprise, he found water flowing into his plot.

He asked Choi Hak Son, a woman farmer, who happened to be there:

"What's matter?"

She said:

"Members of the co-operative let water into your field and mine."

He was well aware that the water was dearly precious for the peasants in this region.

This made him think much. He was sorry for his reluctance in joining the co-operative for his fertile field, ox and farm implements. Before his eyes floated those co-operative members who had striven from early autumn to cold winter to dam up rivers and dig wells to secure water. He was too conscious-stricken to stay there for long. He hurried to the office of the co-operative management committee.

In this way, by 1957 four years after the organisation of the agricultural co-operative in Ryul-ri, all peasants joined the co-operative.

In 1957 the Pyongnam Irrigation Project which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had conceived already since the prewar days was completed. The century-old wish of the peasants in this area for irrigation water was thus realized.

He also took a step to abolish sub-county to enlarge the size of *ri* and merge small-scale agricultural co-operatives into larger one with *ri* as the unit in 1958 as the agricultural co-operatives were consolidated and developed politically and economically and the level of guidance and practical ability of management personnel elevated.

According to this step, the four agricultural co-operatives, Ryul-ri, Sinmyong, Ryongsong and Samo co-operatives, were merged into the Ripsok co-operative farm of today.

Now this farm has 16 field teams, more than 70 sub-field teams, over 20 tractors and lorries and 40-odd agronomists and technicians.

The farm which faces on the sea has undertaken tideland reclamation project to expand its farm land to some 1,200 *jongbo*. More than 60 *jongbo* of orchard and mulberry plot were newly created. The foundations of stockbreeding have been consolidated to a marked extent. The farm now abounds in food, fruit, meat and fish.

"To whom does all this owe? It is attributable to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who set forth the correct policy of co-operativization and has shown meticulous care for us peasants."

This is what farmer Choi Won Sik said whom I met in the Room for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary History.

Kim Dong Ok

How Was Agricultural Co-operativization Carried Out in Our Country? (2)

Voluntary Principle, Experimental Stage

In our country agricultural co-operativization was realized strictly in accordance with voluntary principle and the principle of object lessons.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Party strictly observed the Leninist voluntary principle in leading the agricultural co-operative movement and adopted the line of developing the movement on a mass scale by bringing the peasants to realize the advantages of co-operative farming through practical experience."

It was impossible to enlist in the large-scale socialist collective economy overnight by "orders" or "directives" millions of scattered private peasants who were accustomed to private ownership and private farming for long years and whose economic position was varied.

One of the important things in properly leading the private peasant economy to socialist collective economy was to make the peasants accept it as their own work, turn—it into a mass movement of their own and make the peasant masses take part in the movement voluntarily.

It was from this that in guiding the agricultural co-operative movement our Party worked out the method of bringing the peasants to realize easily the advantages of co-operative farming and accept it readily without encroaching upon their interests, and, through practical example, set forth concrete ways for inducing them to join the co-operatives voluntarily from smaller form to bigger one, from lower stage to higher one.

At the time when we embarked upon agricultural co-operativization, the rural economy of our country was in a state of severe devastation. Besides we had no experience in the organisation of the co-operative economy; there was the lack of competent management personnel and the technical and cultural level of the peasants was low.

Under these conditions the Party laid down the original line of setting the experimental stage and organising, on an experimental basis, a few agricultural co-operatives in each county with the poor peasants and the core members of the Party in the countryside and of consolidating them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"It is of course necessary to study and assimilate the experiences of other countries in any revolutionary struggle or in any construction work, but what is most important of all is one's own experience. Especially, one cannot extensively undertake from the beginning such a complex, far-reaching socio-economic transformation as agricultural co-operativization, only by drawing on others' experience or prompted merely by a subjective desire, when one has not yet accumulated a certain amount of experience oneself."

Through the experimental stage we were able to determine the proper forms, methods and speed of co-operativization suitable to the actual conditions of our country, and to help cadres to accumulate experiences in leading the movement and gain confidence in the victory of the co-operative movement.

In the experimental stage, we strengthened the state support of the working class to agriculture, so as to consolidate agricultural co-operatives organised with the poor peasants who were short of farm implements, draft animals and had lean land, and display to the full their advantages over the private farming.

Thanks to the active support of the state and the devoted struggle of the co-operative members, the rural nuclei, the agricultural co-operatives began to display their unequivocal advantages gradually.

And on the strength of our own practical experience we were able to demonstrate the advantages of co-operative farming in practice, and the Party's intention was brought home to the peasants and thus the broad masses of the peasants, the middle peasants in particular, joined the co-operatives voluntarily.

By the end of 1954, 31.8 per cent of the total farm households and 30.9 per cent of the total arable land were drawn into the co-operative farming. In this way the agricultural co-operative movement entered the stage of development on a mass scale, in less than one year since it started, that principle mechanically and led the peasants to determine the size in accordance with the actual conditions.

On the basis of such experiences and results gained in the agricultural co-operative movement the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April, 1956 set forth the historical task of completing agricultural co-operativization in the First Five-Year Plan period (1957-1961).

In order to complete the task set forth at the Third Congress of our Party in the briefest time, we concentrated efforts on those areas where the organization of co-operatives lagged while consolidating the victory already won in co-operativization.

The strata still remaining outside the agricultural co-operatives at that time were mostly rich peasants, peasants who were living in extremely sparsely populated mountain areas and those in the newly liberated areas which had been under U.S. imperialist occupation before the war. In organising all these peasants into co-operatives, too, the Party strictly abided by the voluntary principle and induced them to join the co-operatives voluntarily after they realized the superiority and advantages of co-operative economy already formed.

Thus the agricultural co-operative movement in our country came to a victorious conclusion by the end of August 1958.

Forms and Scale of Co-operative Economy

As the masses of the peasants were embraced in the co-operative farming, the question of the form of the co-operatives and the method of pooling their means of production came to the fore as an important one.

In determining the form of agricultural co-operative our Party guided the peasants to choose the most suitable form in remoulding them into the socialist working people along the shortest cut, taking into account the level of their consciousness and their ideological preparedness. In consideration of the fact that the land remained the private property and their economic position and ideological preparedness varied, our Party laid down three forms of agricultural co-operatives on the principle of using transitional forms along with the advanced one. Besides, the Party set forth the line of organising agro-stock farms and agro-fishery co-operatives in mountainous and coastal areas in accordance with the specific conditions of given locality.

The first form of the co-operatives was the permanent mutual-aid team in which only the work was done collectively.

The mutual-aid team was a developed form of the co-operative labour—oxen-sharing team and labour-exchange team — which had a long tradition in our countryside. Unlike the formerly temporary and seasonal form of labour, the mutual-aid team was a permanent organisation of co-operative labour which functioned all the year round.

Here the land remained the private ownership and was not pooled and the yield from land entered into possession of its owner as before. And the amount of work invested in joint labour was offset or compensated for in the form of labour.

In the second form, land was pooled and farming was done collectively, while distribution was made according to the amount of work done and the size of land pooled.

It was a developed form compared with the first one. In the second form the socialization in land utilization was realized and the limitation on the private utilization of land was removed; draft animals, farm implements, farming facilities and other means of production came under the public ownership and the system of the collective management was established.

But in this form there was the non-socialist aspect which found expression in the distribution made according to the size of land pooled, as well as the socialist aspect expressed in the distribution made according to the work done. Therefore, the second form was of a semi-socialist character.

The third form was a completely socialist form in which the land and the basic means of production were pooled and payment was made only according to the work done.

In carrying out this policy we did not mechanically pool the draught animals and farm implements of those joining the co-operatives, but saw to it that they were pooled if the peasants so desired or they were used commonly, while continuing to be under the private ownership for the time being and, in case they were pooled due compensation was made without fail.

The three forms of co-operative farming and the method of pooling the means of production induced the middle peasants to accept co-operative farming readily and made it possible to prevent this or that deviation which might appear in the course of co-operative transformation.

Our Party guarded against the tendency to organise only the co-operatives of high forms from the beginning and at the same time rectified the wrong tendency of those who considered that the co-operatives should be organised stage by stage from the first form to the second and then from the second to the third, and guided the peasants to choose the suitable form out of these three in accordance with their specific conditions and desire.

In determining the size of the co-operative, too, our Party adhered to the principle of gradually developing it. The Party saw to it that the size of the co-operatives was not big at the start but was small, each embracing several scores of households, in consideration of the farming method in our country and technical equipment in the countryside and the degree of preparedness of cadres, and the size was gradually expanded as the conditions were ripe.

In this, too, the Party guarded against the tendency to apply

Class Policy in Agricultural Co-operativization

The peasant problem is a problem of the ally of the working class and the attitude of the working class and its Party towards different strata of the peasantry.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said with regard to the class policy of our Party in the agricultural co-operative movement:

"To rely firmly on the poor peasants, strengthen the alliance with the middle peasants and restrict and remould the rich peasants— this was the keynote of our Party's class policy in the countryside."

The class relations in our countryside were decisively favourable to the agricultural co-operative movement.

As regards the composition of the rural population at the outset of the organisation of the agricultural co-operatives, the poor peasants comprised about 40 per cent of the rural population and the rich peasants no more than 0.6 per cent. As for the middle peasants, the majority consisted of those who became middle peasants after the land reform.

At that time the poor peasants in our country were in extremely needy conditions which necessitated their immediate enlistment in co-operatives and they came out in active support of the Party's policy of co-operativization.

Firmly relying on the poor peasants the Party first organised the co-operatives with them as the nuclei and made them play the pioneers' role in the co-operative movement.

The majority of the new middle peasants who became the middle peasants after the land reform also supported the co-operative movement and the rest of them, however, wavered and hesitated.

Therefore, very important was the question of the middle peasants in the co-operative movement.

Taking into consideration the dual class character of the middle peasants, our Party, through persistent explanation, persuasion and object lessons, actively induced them to join the co-operatives, prohibiting any act of violating their interests and weakening the alliance with them.

As regards the rich peasants, they turned away from or set themselves against the policy of co-operativization. But at the time they were an insignificant force. From this our Party, instead of expropriating and eliminating the rich peasants, held fast to the policy of strictly restricting their exploiting tendency and remoulding them gradually.

The Party embraced in the co-operatives those rich peasants who were inclined to work honestly and remoulded them into socialist working people through practical work, while taking relentless measures against the handful of those elements who opposed the policy of co-operativization.

This policy of our Party was the most reasonable and correct class policy which applied creatively the Marxist-Leninist theory on the peasant question to the specific conditions of our country, and was one of the factors in accomplishing successfully the agricultural co-operative movement in our country.

In our country the co-operative movement was realized successfully in a short period of four to five years following the war. But this does not mean that the socialist transformation was made in the countryside without any class struggle.

We had to fight against the subversive activities and slander and calumny of the enemy in the course of the co-operative movement because the overthrown exploiting class did not give up their dream of restoring the old system, because our country remained divided into the North and South and because we were standing opposed to U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism, occupying the southern half of our country.

The class enemies frenziedly attempted to disintegrate our agricultural co-operatives from within and without by various means —they vilified our Party policies, spread reactionary rumours against the agricultural co-operative movement, carried out harmful activities to damage public property and hamper production.

In particular, the sinister machinations, sabotage and subversive activities of the counter-revolutionaries grew more vicious as agricultural co-operativization was nearing completion and the victory of socialism was becoming decisive in own and country.

Our Party organised the whole Party and the entire mass of the people in the struggle against the counter-revolutionaries, while strengthening the political and ideological work among the peasant masses for enhancing their socialist consciousness and revolutionary vigilance.

Thus we exposed and smashed at every step all enemy's machinations and ensured success in the co-operative movement, firmly safeguarding the gains of socialism.

Soh Gum Ja

Title of Hero of D.P.R.K. Awarded to Late Comrade Choi Yong Do, South Korean Revolutionary Fighter

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on February 11 a decree on awarding the title of the Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the late Comrade Choi Yong Do, a South Korean revolutionary fighter.

The decree said:

The late Comrade Choi Yong Do, a South Korean revolutionary fighter, performed heroic feats in the struggle for accomplishing the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, upholding the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The Comrade waged an arduous struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people and the unification and independence of the fatherland from the first days of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

Especially, he undertook and played a forerunner's role in forming the United Revolutionary Party, one of the main revolutionary organizations in South Korea, and, as Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Party Committee of the organization, made a great contribution to promoting the class and national awakening of the workers, peasants and other strata of masses of the people of South Korea by arming them with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our times, and organizing and mobilizing broad patriotic democratic forces in the revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitors by firmly rallying them.

The Comrade did not stop his struggle even a moment after he was arrested by the enemy and defended to the last the lofty revolutionary constancy as a Korean Communist.

The decree said in conclusion:

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awards to the late Comrade Choi Yong Do the title of the Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with Gold Star Medal and Order of National Flag First Class in high recognition of the heroic feats made by him in the struggle for the unification of the fatherland and the South Korean revolution.

On the Death of Comrade Choi Yong Do, Chairman of South Cholla Provincial Committee of South Korean United Revolutionary Party

Comrade Choi Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, was brutally murdered in prison on January 25, 1969 after being arrested and imprisoned by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique while waging a protracted, arduous revolutionary struggle.

The murder of Comrade Choi Yong Do who dedicated his whole life to the victory of the people's democratic revolution in South Korea, holding aloft the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his outstanding strategic and tactical line, is evoking burning wrath among the entire Korean people at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Born into a poor peasant's family in Samdu-ri, Imja sub-county, Muan county, South Cholla Province, on April 5, 1923, Comrade Choi Yong Do came out in a sacred revolutionary struggle in the early days after the liberation to liquidate the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and unify the fatherland, boundlessly adoring Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation, and following his ever-victorious revolutionary ideas.

Right after the liberation, he actively participated in the work for founding the people's committee, the genuine people's power in South Korea, and vigorously waged the national-salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and their stooges.

In the period of the just Fatherland Liberation War, he conducted energetic activities for restoring and readjusting the Party and power organs and public organisations in the liberated area and assisted the advancing People's Army.

After the war, he set about a more active struggle for the cause of the South Korean revolution and unification of the fatherland with redoubled revolutionary mettle.

Together with Kim Jong Tae and other revolutionary comrades, Comrade Choi Yong Do waged an indefatigable struggle to accomplish the cause of South Korean revolution and unification of the fatherland, upholding the strategic and tactical line of Comrade Kim Il Sung of founding a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party and building up powerful revolutionary forces in South Korea.

Having undertaken a forerunner's role in the struggle for constructing a revolutionary party, he, together with his comrades-in-arms, formed the United Revolutionary Party, a powerful underground revolutionary organisation in South Korea, after protracted preparations and fought staunchly till the last moment of his life for building up a militant and resilient party organisation, taking as the sole guiding compass the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

While pushing on the construction of the revolutionary party, he guided energetically the struggle to organise democratic mass organisations.

Assuming the heavy duties as Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, he took an active part in the work for forming the "National Liberation Front" and the "Front for Liberation of the Fatherland," and unfolded a struggle for forming a broad united anti-U.S., national-salvation front by enlisting in it workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals, and the people of other various strata in the province.

Especially, in the course of his study of the works of the great Leader, Comrade Choi Yong Do deeply grasped the truth that the revolution should begin from the work of awakening the masses in national and class consciousness and forcefully organised and waged political work for arming the South Korean people with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and uniting them steel-like around the Leader.

Even in the circumstances of the rigorous struggle, he always deeply acquainted the masses with the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary history and the wisdom of his guidance and his lofty virtues, through the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and other brilliant works of the Leader and the biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and explained and propagated with strong appeal the superiority of the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic.

To conduct more positively the political propaganda work of the Party suited to the demand of the development of the revolution, he took part in the work of publishing the "Revolutionary Front," organ of the United Revolutionary Party, and "Chongmaek," its journal, and made an active contribution to the work of political enlightenment for awakening the masses in national and class consciousness through various democratic circles.

Through these political propaganda activities, he armed the broad masses of the people with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and closely united them around the Leader.

He also, always standing in the van of the mass struggle, dexterously organised and led workers, peasants and the people of other various circles in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and further awakened and tempered them through the struggle.

He steadily prepared the masses for a decisive struggle to beat down the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, combining struggles of various forms—the political struggle with the economic struggle, the legal struggle with the illegal struggle, the violent struggle with the non-violent struggle—in conformity with the subjective and objective situation created in South Korea.

Especially, he totally frustrated the fraudulent "elections" held in the areas of Cholla provinces and dealt a serious blow at the enemy by elaborately organising and guiding demonstrations of the people of all walks of life to smash the June 8 scandalous "elections" staged by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the puppet "president's inauguration ceremony."

On the other hand, he made preparations for a decisive moment of the revolution in South Korea by organising and waging bold activities for obtaining weapons and training tactical cadres with the Imja Island, South Cholla Province, as the centre.

He reared a large number of revolutionaries and patriots and firmly united the masses of the people into one political revolutionary force in the grim trials of struggle, though bayonets, prisons and gallows constantly barred his way.

In the course of this glorious revolutionary struggle, Comrade Choi Yong Do was unfortunately arrested in July 1968 by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique.

But he fought the enemy undauntedly, using the prison and murderous "court" as a new theatre of struggle and converted the murderous "court" into a place of stern judgement indicting the aggressors and the traitors, not yielding his noble constancy as a communist in the least to the brutal torture by the enemy.

In the whole period of his struggle in prison, he resolutely fought solely for the victory of the South Korean revolution and independent unification of the country, engraving deep in his mind the teachings of the Leader that one who makes the revolution should not disgrace his political life, even though he may lose his physical life.

Stricken with fear and uneasiness at the revolutionary constancy of Comrade Choi Yong Do who would never bend though he might be broken, the enemy "sentenced" him to death on December 27, 1968 on the strength of the so-called "national security law" and "anti-communist law."

But he was convinced so firmly of the justness of his cause that he staunchly waged the protest struggle, his head held high, sternly denouncing the vicious criminal acts of the enemy.

Upset by this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang perpetrated in the end the brutal atrocity of murdering him in jail on January 25, 1969.

Comrade Choi Yong Do, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, to the deep sorrow of the people, left the comrades-in-arms never to return at the age of 47, failing to see the day of the victory of the South Korean revolution and national unification.

The whole life of Comrade Choi Yong Do, however, immensely touches the hearts of our people for his boundless faithfulness to the invincible revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our times, and his immortal exploits for the revolution.

Comrade Choi Yong Do made really a great contribution to the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party in South Korea and the development of the revolutionary movement.

The whole life of Comrade Choi Yong Do is a model of the South Korean revolutionaries and a paragon for the revolutionary fighters who are struggling, inheriting the revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He was a true revolutionary soldier who remained infinitely faithful to the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, with single devotion till the last moment of his life and a staunch communist who did not yield to any adversity.

He was a veteran figure who vigorously organised and mobilized workers, peasants and other broad masses of people to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and a fine, strong-minded revolutionary who has a strong sense of justice and firm revolutionary comradeship.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen took away such dear Comrade from the revolutionary ranks.

But with no barbarous murder can the enemy bridge over the crisis of his tottering colonial rule in South Korea or stamp out the ever-growing revolutionary forces.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys kill one revolutionary, thousands of, tens of thousands of other revolutionaries and patriots will join the revolutionary ranks following him and eventually they will surely overthrow with their heroic struggle the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and win the final victory of the South Korean revolution.

The death of Comrade Choi Yong Do is now calling the entire South Korean people to a fiercer anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle. And South Korean revolutionaries, workers, peasants, youths and students and people of other various circles, rallied iron-like around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are more powerfully unfolding the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle in South Korea, taking over the revolutionary cause Comrade Choi Yong Do failed to complete.

The entire people in the northern half of the Republic will further fortify the revolutionary base in the northern half by powerfully pushing ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding with deep condolence on the death of Comrade Choi Yong Do, a South Korean revolutionary fighter, and actively assist the South Korean people in the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, thus hastening the day of the unification of the fatherland when the entire North and South Korean people will lead a happy life together in the bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Comrade Choi Yong Do!

Though you departed from us, the lofty exploits you performed, shedding blood, for the victory of the South Korean revolution and the cause of the independent unification of our fatherland, remaining infinitely loyal to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, with single devotion till the last moment of your life will be recorded in the glorious revolutionary history of our fatherland for long.

Now the entire Korean people are mourning with deep sorrow over the sad death of Comrade Choi Yong Do, a staunch revolutionary fighter.

We Will Knock down U.S. Imperialism and Its Stooges Pak Jung Hi Clique and Surely Unify the Country

Memorial Service for the Late Comrade Choi Yong Do, Chairman of South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party of South Korea, Held Solemnly

(Continued from Page 1)

Party and government organs and public organisations in the city. They came with deep sorrow for the death of Comrade Choi Yong Do, a South Korean revolutionary fighter, and burning hatred for the enemies—the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their faithful running dogs the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique.

Also present at the memorial service were Comrades Pak Sung Chul, Li Ju Yon, Pak Jong Ae and Li Yong Ho; and Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongu Party; Baek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Chon Hae, Li Guk Ro, Ko Jun Taek and Choi Won Taek, Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland; department directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Ministers of the Cabinet; Kim Jwa Hyok, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; and other responsible functionaries of government organs and public organisations and rectors of higher educational institutions in the city.

Foreign diplomatic representatives and staff members of various embassies in Pyongyang also attended the memorial service.

When Comrade Kim Jwa Hyok, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, declared the memorial service open, a dirge was played solemnly.

All the attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of Comrade Choi Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot who devoted his all to the sacred struggle for accomplishing the South Korean revolution and the historic cause of the unification of the fatherland.

Comrade Li Ju Yon, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a memorial address.

He remarked that an indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Choi Yong Do, a faithful soldier of the Leader, was mercilessly murdered by the cruel hangmen while waging a heroic struggle devoting his all for the sacred cause of the South Korean revolution upholding the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, failing to see the day of the country's unification which he had longed for so earnestly. The entire Korean people, he said, are overwhelmed with deep grief and sorrow over the loss of the dear comrade-in-revolution and can hardly repress the surging indignation at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi fascist rogues who cruelly killed the comrade.

Comrade Choi Yong Do is a staunch fighter who, firmly determined to devote himself to the revolution, waged a heroic struggle and through this showed well how a revolutionary who fights upholding the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung should live and struggle and is a brilliant model and fine example of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, he said.

He pointed out that the cruel murder of Comrade Choi Yong Do by the enemies vividly shows to what extent the desperate machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have gone to save the serious crisis of their crumbling colonial rule in South Korea, and said that with nothing can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique tide over the crisis of their shaking colonial fascist rule and quench the fierce flames of revolution spreading like a prairie fire.

He went on:

The U.S. imperialists and their cat's paws may murder a revolutionary. But a large contingent of thousands of, tens of thousands of new revolutionary fighters will join the ranks of struggle in the wake of him and they will splendidly accomplish the revolutionary cause he has left unfinished.

Today the entire Korean people are full of the burning determination to surely avenge on the wicked enemies the barbarous murder of Comrade Choi Yong Do, an ardent patriot, he stated in an indignant tone.

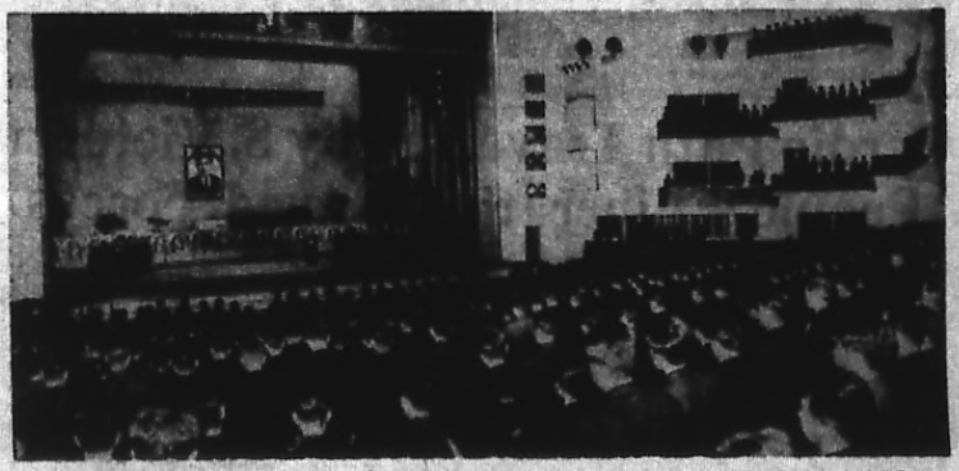
Then memorial addresses were made by Hero of the Republic Yun Chang Rok on behalf of the workers, Labour Hero Li Ryong Hi on behalf of the agricultural working people, Hong Sun Sik on behalf of the youth and students, and Labour Heroine Li Hwa Sun on behalf of the women.

Then poet Pak San Un recited a memorial poem on behalf of the men of culture.

A dirge was sung in memory of the late Comrade Choi Yong Do.

The attendants firmly resolved to arm themselves more thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, and powerfully push ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding in the spirit of Chollima and in the "a-match-for-a hundred" spirit, upholding the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Conference of the Party, his great Ten-Point Political Programme and his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and to inflict a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliation upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang and accomplish without fail the historic cause of the unification of the fatherland.

Meanwhile, similar memorial services were held solemnly in the provincial seats, cities, county seats, factories and other enterprises and agricultural co-operative farms throughout the country.



The memorial service for late Comrade Choi Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the South Korean United Revolutionary Party, held in Pyongyang Grand Theatre on Feb. 12

South Korean People Will Surely Win Victory in Their Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle

On the Occasion of 21st Anniversary of February 7 National-Salvation Struggle

The February 7 national-salvation struggle which occasioned by the entry of the so-called "U.N. Commission on Korea" into South Korea, 21 years ago, was a nation-wide anti-U.S., national-salvation resistance struggle of the South Korean people against the policies of colonial enslavement and national split pursued by U.S. imperialism and for the independent unification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who were weaving every villainous plot to convert South Korea into their complete colony and military base since the country's liberation (August 15, 1945) illegally brought in 1947 the Korean question to the U.N. ignoring the unanimous protest and condemnation of the entire Korean people and rigged up the "U.N. Commission on Korea."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said on the real nature of the "U.N. Commission on Korea" as follows:

"The mission of the 'U.N. Commission on Korea' is quite obvious. It is to legalize the American policy of colonizing Korea under the cloak of 'elections,' to rig up through the fraudulent elections a government to the liking of the U.S. imperialists and comprising the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation who place their private interests above the national interests and are ready to sell out the country and the people to foreigners, and to tear South Korea from our country for ever, converting it into a U.S. colony."

Our people were confronted with the urgent task to oppose and reject the "U.N. Commission on Korea", an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists, and vigorously unfold the nation-wide anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle in order to smash their aggressive scheme.

The South Korean people stood up in a just patriotic struggle to save the crisis of national split and realize the independent unification of the fatherland by smashing the aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists.

The February 7 national-salvation struggle broke out when the "U.N. Commission on Korea", an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, entered into Seoul on January 8, 1948. The workers went on a general strike on February 7 against the entry of the "U.N. Commission on Korea." The struggle soon swept all over South Korea, developing into the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

The people took various forms of struggles — strike, demonstration, riot, distribution of leaflets, students' strike and warning-light. The struggle lasted till the end of May involving more than two million people of all walks of life.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges arrested, imprisoned and killed many patriots in the most barbarous, cruel manner in their attempt to extinguish the fierce flames of the February 7 struggle.

But the patriotic people of all strata headed by the working class waged a heroic patriotic struggle, dealing a severe blow to the aggressive machination and policy of national split of U.S. imperialism.

The February 7 national-salvation struggle exposed the aggressive nature and sinister scheme of the U.S. imperialists who wormed their way into South Korea under the mask of "liberator" to divide our country and split the nation, and awakened the South Korean people politically and ideologically. It also demonstrated the indomitable spirit of the Korean people who did not want to become colonial slaves again and wrote a brilliant page in the history of our people in their struggle to realize the independent unification of the country.

In order to force the colonial rule upon South Korea the U.S. imperialists concocted a puppet government in South Korea 21 years ago on the strength of the "U.N. Commission on Korea", an aggressive tool. They are still occupying South Korea and imposing the unbearable misfortunes and sufferings upon the people there.

Owing to the military occupation and colonial, fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors it has turned into a living hell: there is not even a faint semblance of democratic right and freedom in South Korea; the national economy has been severely destroyed and national culture trampled down.

The U.S. imperialists have paved the way even for the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, to stage a comeback to South Korea and are on the rampage to ignite another war.

The South Korean people, unable to endure any longer the harsh fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, have risen in a sacred struggle to overthrow the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists, with the firm resolve that they should rather rise and fight than just sit and die.

Today the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism is developing into an active struggle of various forms including the armed struggle. The struggle is becoming better organized and has struck deep roots among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution. And the broader masses of the people are enlisted in this struggle. The revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea are waging an undaunted fight against the enemies in towns and rural villages, underground and in mountains, even in prison and "courts", further expanding their revolutionary organisations.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are desperately resorting to the frantic fascist suppression in an attempt to check the revolutionary advance of the people and save the crisis of the colonial rule.

The scoundrels are now arresting and imprisoning the revolutionaries and patriots of South Korea at random and staging the murderous trial farce everyday. These bandits committed an unpardonable vicious act of pronouncing capital and heavy sentences upon the members of the United Revolutionary Party including Kim Jong Tae and the revolutionaries allegedly involved in the "case" of the Party of Strategy for Liberation of South Korea, who had waged the just patriotic activities to put an end to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and democratize the South Korean society and realize the unification of the country.

Such fascist rampage of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits only hastens their doom.

With no desperate machination, however, can they escape from the present crisis, their own product, and extinguish the flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle which are now rapidly spreading over South Korea.

Their intensified terror campaign will only add fuel to the flame of the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people. The people will further be steeled and awakened through struggle and grow into an invincible force.

Only victory and glory are in store for the South Korean people who are fighting, upholding the outstanding tactical and strategic line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Choi Gun Son

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12th Congress of Italian Communist Party Expresses Solidarity with S. Korean Revolutionaries and Patriots

In Their Gallant Struggle for the Country's Unification against U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

According to a report from Bologna, the 12th Congress of the Italian Communist Party was opened in Bologna, Italy, on February 8.

Rim Gye Chol, head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and Member of its Central Committee, made a congratulatory address at the February 11 session.

After the congratulatory address, Armando Kosutta, Chairman of the Congress, Member of the Leading Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, strongly protested and denounced, in the name of the Congress, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their fascist outrage of having sentenced to capital and heavy penalties South Korean revolutionaries and patriots including Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, and stressed:

The Congress expresses its indignation at such criminal act and calls upon all the press circles of the world to stir up public opinion. The Congress demands the Italian government to intervene in this at once through diplomatic channel.

He said emphatically that the Congress extends fraternal and warm solidarity of the Italian communists and working people to the South Korean patriots fighting for their country's unification against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. **(KCNA)**

Delegation of Workers' Party of Korea Arrives in Copenhagen

To Attend 23rd Congress of Communist Party of Denmark

According to a report from Copenhagen, a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea arrived in Copenhagen on February 11 to attend the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark.

The delegation headed by Kim Ryo Jung, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, was met at the airport by Knud Jesperesen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, and other personnel of the Party. **(KCNA)**

Heroic Path Traversed by S. Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

The heroic South Vietnamese people are celebrating the 8th anniversary of the union of the glorious South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces amid the flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

On this significant day the Korean people extend warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the fighting South Vietnamese brothers and their heroic armed forces.

On February 15, 1961 the patriotic armed forces which were waging an anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle in various parts of South Vietnam were merged into the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces under the leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

It was an event of great significance in the sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

Thus the South Vietnamese people came to have their own powerful, genuine revolutionary armed force and, relying on this, they could be able to develop the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle onto a new, higher stage.

In the past 8 years under the correct leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and with the unanimous support of the people the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces have scored brilliant achievements in fulfilling their glorious basic mission for the freedom of the people and independence, bravely surmounting all sorts of hardships and trials.

Through their heroic, self-sacrificing and indomitable fight the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces liberated two-thirds of the total population of South Vietnam and four-fifths of its territory in this period and humbled the pride of the arrogant U.S. imperialists in the dust who boasted of the "mightiness" in the world, performing everlasting brilliant exploits in the history of revolution of the Vietnamese people. Their success constitutes great contribution to the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle of the world revolutionary peoples and to the national-liberation struggle of the oppressed people.

Today the heroic South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces have been further strengthened politically and militarily in the fierce flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and their combat power has grown into an invincible force.

The fighters of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces who have been steeled in the storm of the revolutionary war are filled with firm conviction of sure victory and continue to wipe out ruthlessly the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and their stooges with the indomitable fighting will and redoubled courage.

Since they launched a general offensive at the end of January last year, the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people have achieved brilliant war results.

The bag in the past year was over 630,000 troops including 230,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor army and its followers killed or captured; 6,000 planes down or destroyed on the ground, 13,500 army trucks including more than 7,000 tanks and armoured cars destroyed and 1,000 warships sunk or damaged.

A fitting reward for the U.S. imperialists' frantic desperation in the past year was the loss of upwards of 50 per cent of their manpower and the failure of their main strategic plans.

Today the balance of force has been changed in favour of revolution and there is a new, brighter prospect for the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

The panic-stricken U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and their lackeys are now trembling with fear in face of the general offensives of the victorious South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the people and they are faced with the final doom.

The villainous U.S. imperialists are now desperately trying to extricate themselves from the abyss in which they have been enmeshed.

Instead of drawing due lesson from their shameful defeat the shameless, brutal U.S. imperialists are keeping up bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam even after their announcement of unconditional cessation of bombing against her. And behind the deceptive "peace negotiations" they are reinforcing the aggressive armed forces in South Vietnam and frantically launching the knavish "accelerated pacification programme."

With no desperate efforts, however, can U.S. imperialism save its already sealed doom.

The South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces are in high spirits and becoming more and more powerful day by day. They are all out in a decisive battle clearly foreseeing the day when they will sweep away completely the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops on the soil of South Vietnam in the near future.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to cling to the adventurous aggressive war disregarding the repeated warnings of the Vietnamese people and the unanimous denunciation of the world people, they will only get more serious setbacks and death.

U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, take blood-stained hands off Vietnam at once!

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Korean people who regard the U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam as their own get fully ready to fight always shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people whenever the Vietnamese brothers request.

"The Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, do everything in their power to actively support the righteous anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people and fight to the end side by side with the South Vietnamese people in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The Korean people will stand squarely behind the Vietnamese brothers till the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people chase out the last man of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Vietnam and achieve the final victory.

The sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the heroic South Vietnamese people will surely emerge victorious.

Second Anniv. of "Arusha Declaration"

February 6 this year marks the second anniversary of the announcement of the "Arusha Declaration."

The "Arusha Declaration" is contributing greatly to accelerating the struggle of the Tanzanian people to smash each and every subversive plot and act of the imperialists and build an independent national economy and a national culture under the leadership of President Nyerere, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The declaration reflects the unanimous desire of the Tanzanian people to remove the economic foothold of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries, build an independent national economy and a national culture by their own efforts and construct a state of workers and peasants free from exploitation and oppression.

It also shows clearly the Tanzanian people the avenue to the early construction of a sovereign, independent state mighty and prosperous.

The construction of an independent national economy has progressed apace in Tanzania in the past two years after the announcement of the declaration.

Since the publication of the declaration U.S. banks and all other banks, big flouring mills, all insurance corporations and foodstuffs companies have been nationalized in Tanzania and large companies owned by home reactionaries come under the control of the government. More than 60 per cent of sisal industry which was under the almost exclusive control of foreign monopolies has come into the hands of the Tanzanian people. As a result, the economic basis of foreign monopoly capital has been weakened considerably and the sources of poverty and exploitation are being liquidated.

More than 20 factories and enterprises have been newly built or expanded relying on the rich resources of the country. A national bank has been founded. Agricultural co-operatives have increased greatly in the countryside.

The independence of the country won at the cost of blood and its security are firmly defended by young people of broad sections who are undergoing systematic military training and by the militia formed under the slogan: "A rifle in one hand and a weeding hoe in the other."

The Korean people rejoice as at their own at all these achievements made by the Tanzanian people in their endeavours to build an independent national economy after the publication of the "Arusha Declaration."

All these progressive, anti-imperialist, independent policies and measures of the Tanzanian Government and people and their achievements play a big role in consolidating national independence and promoting the revolution, and contribute to the national-liberation struggle of the African people.

They are also a heavy blow to the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism who are seeking to separate the newly-independent states from the anti-imperialist front one by one and swing them to the right by bringing political, economic and military pressure upon them and conducting subversive activities against them, slandering that the people liberated from the imperialist-colonialist rule cannot manage their countries, nor can they develop the economy.

The Korean people wish the Tanzanian people bigger successes in their efforts to build an independent national economy and a sovereign, independent state mighty and prosperous.

Kim Nam Chol

Guatemalan People Fight on

"Victory for Guatemala or death!"—this slogan is a manifestation of the burning determination of the Guatemalan patriots to wipe out the armed enemy by revolutionary violence.

On the occasion of the "day of world solidarity with the Guatemalan people," which falls on February 6, the Korean people extend militant solidarity to the Guatemalan people who, arms in their hands, are waging a heroic armed struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary pro-U.S. dictatorial regime under the said militant slogan.

The armed ranks of the Guatemalan patriots have been further systematized and expanded through the struggle and their might is growing with each passing day enlisting the support from the broad people. Especially, the organisation of new Guatemalan rebellion armed forces in 1967 gave great impetus to the national-liberation struggle.

The rebellion armed forces are crushing the enemy everywhere, while establishing new districts for guerilla activity and forming guerilla detachments.

The valiant patriots made sudden attacks on several occasions on the government army in July last year and blew up the presidential palace.

Now the spearhead of struggle is directed to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the people of their country.

The patriots exploded in July last year the U.S. embassy and attacked the office of "Peace Corps" and in August shot the U.S. ambassador to death.

The U.S. imperialists are on the rampage to put out the flames of the armed struggle of the Guatemalan patriots in their attempt to convert Guatemala into their anti-Cuba base. They have dragged their "Military Advisory Group," aggressor troops and flying corps into this country. Meanwhile, the puppet reactionary dictatorial regime placed the country in a state of "emergency" and proclaimed "martial law" to suppress the people.

With no desperate machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary pro-U.S. dictatorial clique check the armed struggle of the Guatemalan people.

The patriotic armed struggle of the Guatemalan people is the most sacred decisive battle to overthrow the reactionary tyrannical rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges by revolutionary violence and attain their genuine independence and freedom.

This is also contributing to the anti-U.S. struggle of the world revolutionary people to defend the Cuban revolution and hasten the doom of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists who are occupying the southern half of our country are the common enemy of the Korean and Guatemalan peoples and target No. 1 in their struggle.

The Korean people who are fighting to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and unify their country independently will, in the future, too, stand squarely behind the Guatemalan people in the struggle against the common enemy U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people wish the Guatemalan people greater successes in their struggle for the just cause. **Kim Byong Sam**

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